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GOOGLE INC.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
**SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.

Defendant.

Case No. 3:10-cv-03561-WHA

Honorable Judge William Alsup

**DEFENDANT GOOGLE INC.'S  
MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH  
PLAN TO REDUCE CLAIMS TO A  
TRIABLE NUMBER**

Google Inc. ("Google") thanks the Court for the opportunity to present its views on a plan for reducing the number of claims to a triable number by the trial date and how to take advantage of the PTO reexaminations now in progress.

1           **I.       Proposed Plan for Reducing the Number of Claims**

2           Oracle currently asserts 132 claims of seven patents. Google believes that Oracle can  
 3 effectively reduce this large number of claims, and their attendant burdens for trial, through a  
 4 phased step-down process. That process would afford Oracle the benefit of (1) the PTO's  
 5 positions on the patentability of its claims, and (2) the full range of Google's defenses (which  
 6 may be informed by Oracle's responses in the pending reexamination proceedings), while  
 7 coordinating the timing of the elections of claims for efficiency during expert discovery, trial,  
 8 and the ongoing reexamination proceedings. This approach is similar to the "champion patent"  
 9 approach but seeks to provide additional flexibility and timing milestones that would allow  
 10 Oracle to make informed decisions about its selection of claims.

11           Under this approach, Oracle may refrain from proceeding on claims that are redundant  
 12 and/or that present issues that are ripe for summary judgment. By eliminating such claims, the  
 13 parties would eliminate the need to trouble the Court with the effort of hearing and deciding  
 14 those issues. As a further aid to the Court, the parties could meet and confer about the details of  
 15 such a plan and jointly present a proposed schedule.

16           To further streamline the triable issues and reduce the burden on the Court and the  
 17 parties, Google proposes a symmetric phased step-down of the prior art references/combinations  
 18 applied in its invalidity contentions. More specifically, Google would reduce the number of  
 19 asserted prior art references / combinations in response to each election by Oracle.

20           The parties would be obliged to follow this approach and would be bound by the decision  
 21 to reduce claims, patents, or defenses. In Oracle's case, it would forego the opportunity to assert  
 22 the dropped, non-asserted claims or patents against Google as to the accused products. In  
 23 Google's case, it would forego the opportunity to assert invalidity of any claims of the patents-  
 24 in-suit based on dropped, non-asserted prior art references / combinations.

25  
 26           **Proposed Phase I Election:** In Phase I, Oracle would elect a reduced set of claims, on  
 27 the order of 40 claims or as specified by the Court, within a given time following the Court's  
 28 Order. Google notes that Oracle's final Patent Local Rule 3-1 Infringement Contentions include

1 contentions for 91 claims that set forth allegations by reference substantially to other claims and  
2 not by way of any unique reading on any accused act and instrumentality. Oracle might  
3 therefore address its Phase I Election largely by culling those of its claims for which its  
4 contentions are duplicative.

5 For its part, Google would conduct a first reduction of its prior art references /  
6 combinations, identifying six prior art references / combinations per claim, or as specified by the  
7 Court. With this reduction of claims and prior art defenses, both parties will be better positioned  
8 to select claims (and prior art references) for purposes of expert discovery in Phase II, below.

9 In response to Oracle's Phase I Election, Google would also identify any dispositive  
10 motions that it may file that, if granted, would reduce the issues to be tried. This identification  
11 would be served on Oracle at a time prior to the deadline established for Oracle's Phase II  
12 Election, below.

13  
14 **Proposed Phase II Election:** In Phase II, which Google suggests should occur prior to  
15 the deadline for submission of opening expert reports on July 29, 2011, Oracle would elect a  
16 further subset of its claims, on the order of 20 claims or as set by the Court. Google would then  
17 elect a reduced set of prior art references / combinations for each of the remaining asserted  
18 claims within a short time after Oracle's election. This reduced set would be on the order of 4  
19 prior art references / combinations per asserted claim, or as set by the Court. As discussed below  
20 and in accordance with Google's Phase I requirement (above), Oracle's Phase II Election could  
21 take into account an assessment of Google's proposed dispositive motions, thereby reducing the  
22 need for summary judgment motions.

23 This diminution in the scale of the asserted claims and prior art defenses would allow the  
24 parties to focus expert discovery on a subset of the total claims that would be far more likely to  
25 proceed to trial. As discussed further below, the proposed Phase II Election would also take  
26 advantage of the ongoing reexamination proceedings, giving Oracle the benefit of feedback from  
27 the PTO. The PTO has begun issuing first office actions containing valuable feedback, and the  
28 parties expect additional office actions to be issued over the coming months and into late June.

1  
2 **Proposed Phase III Election:** At a suitable date, such as after the expert discovery  
3 cutoff on September 2, 2011, Oracle would make a final election of a small triable number of  
4 claims, e.g., two claims or such other number as the Court may require. (*See* Dkt. 121, April 20,  
5 2011 Transcript at 77:6-8). Following that final election of claims, Google would elect the set of  
6 prior art references / combinations that it would assert at trial for each of the remaining asserted  
7 claims, e.g., two per asserted claim, or such other number as the Court may require.

## 8 9 **II. PTO Reexaminations of the Patents-in-Suit**

10 All claims of the seven asserted patents are the subject of pending reexamination  
11 proceedings in which the PTO has identified substantial new questions of patentability based on  
12 some, but not all, of the submitted prior art. Of these, the PTO issued an Office Action (rejecting  
13 all claims) in the *inter partes* reexamination of the '720 patent on April 18, 2011, as to which  
14 Oracle's deadline to substantively respond is May 18, 2011. Google estimates that an Office  
15 Action should issue in the *inter partes* reexamination of the '205 patent by the end of April,  
16 which would require a substantive response by the end of May. For the remaining  
17 reexaminations, which are *ex parte*, Google believes that Office Actions are likely to issue in  
18 early to mid-June (during fact discovery and over a month in advance of the deadline for opening  
19 expert reports), making responses due around mid-August, near the tail end of expert discovery.

20 Google's plan could allow the Phase II Election to be set so that Oracle can, in deciding  
21 which claims to elect, take advantage of the PTO's Office Actions. This plan could be used to  
22 place the Phase III Election after the expert discovery cutoff so that Oracle can take advantage of  
23 positions in Google's expert reports. The proposed Phase III Election date could also take into  
24 account the dispositive motion deadline, a further aid to Oracle as it makes its final election of  
25 claims.

26 The timing of Office Actions and Oracle's responses thereto could significantly  
27 complicate expert discovery and, theoretically, claim construction. The parties could keep the  
28 Court apprised of developments through joint status reports, which would provide a brief  
opportunity for the parties to make observations pertinent to the Court's management of the case.

1 Google notes that, although reexaminations can focus the case substantially, the  
2 reexamination outcomes will not be known until they run their course, at least through a final  
3 rejection of the claims or an allowance. This may be months from now. While appeals are  
4 possible, the realistic outcome is set for the most part after the prosecution has run its course.

5 **III. Conclusion**

6 Google again thanks the Court for the opportunity to submit its views on a proposed plan  
7 intended to make this case triable and will be pleased to provide further suggestions or to confer  
8 with Oracle as the Court sees fit.

1 DATED: April 29, 2010

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